

## NOTES ON SOME CYMINÆ (HEM., MYODOCHIDÆ)

By E. Bergroth.

**Syzygitis** nov. gen. — Corpus ovale. Caput subæque latum ac longum, modice declive, ad vel fere ad oculos immersum, spatio interoculari oculo triplo latiore, ante ocellos a linea media capitis quam ab oculo magis remotos impressione destituto, clypeo jugis longiore, tuberculis antenniferis a supero visis brevissimis, apice truncatis, extus inermibus, antennis dimidio corpori subæque longis, articulo primo apicem capitis paullum superante, secundo inter omnes longissimo, quarto tertio paullo brevior, anguste fusiformi, bucculis humilibus, medium gulæ paullum superantibus, rostro coxas posticas attingente, articulo primo apicem prosterni paullum superante. Pronotum trapeziforme, modice declive, longitudine sua paullo minus quam duplo latius, basi quam apice circiter duplo et dimidio latius, lateribus carinato-marginatum, marginibus omnibus rectis, angulis humeralibus rotundatis, non prominulis, disco antice carina media obtusa marginem posticum arearum cicatricalium attingente instructo, his areis oblique subovalibus, serie punctulorum circumclusis et medio punctulatis. Scutellum paullo latius quam longius. Clavus seriebus punctulorum duabus percurrentibus et inter eas serie antice abbreviata instructus, commissura dimidio scutello paullo longiore; corium intus biserialim, mox extra venam radialem ultra medium corii parum extensam uniserialim punctulatum, dimidio anteriore disci impunctato, posteriore inordinate punctulato, limbo costali laminato-dilatato, reflexo, impunctato, margine apicali recto, quam sutura clavi nonnihil brevior. Anguli postici metasterni subacuti. Abdomen elytris sat multo angustius et brevius, saltem in femina sat longe ultra angulum apicalem corii extensum, vagina feminae medium ventris nonnihil superante. Femora antica inermia, parum incrassata; articulus primus tarsorum posticorum ceteris unitis æque longus.

Allied to *Polychisme* KIRK., but readily distinguished by shorter antenniferous tubercles, longer rostrum, non-rotundate apical angles of the pronotum, and, above all, by the laminately dilated and reflexed costal border of the coria. (The genus *Mayana* DIST., which its author places near *Polychisme*, is according to VAN DUZEE a synonym of *Crophius* STÅL of a quite different subfamily).

**Syzygitis reflexa** n. sp. — Elytris subnitidis exceptis opaca, albo testacea, scutello (excepta nota V-formi dimidii apicalis), tergo abdominis (exceptis notulis aliquot partis apicalis) puncturaque



corporis ferrugineis, corii macula oblonga subcostali mox pone medium et parte exteriori marginis apicalis aurantiacis, membrana levissime succineo-tincta, mesosterno medio piceo, metapleura (exceptis vitta angusta sublaterali et limbo postico impunctato) fusco-purpurea, ventre purpureo- et sanguineo-variegato; antennæ, rostrum pedesque pallide testacea, summo apice articularum illarum secundi et quarti, ima basi quarti, articulo quarto rostri summoque apice tibiæ et articularum tarsalium nigris. Caput parum punctatum, ferrugineo-tinctum, vittula pone clypeum et macula parva ad basin jugorum pallidissimis. Pronotum sparsim punctulatum, margine apicali et carinula antica impunctatis. Scutellum, nota pallida V-formi excepta, sat dense punctulatum. Elytra translucida. Pleuræ sat dense punctulatæ. Abdomen subtus impunctatum. Long.: ♀ 4,3 mill., incl. elytr. 5 mill.

Chili (Concepcion, P. HERBST).

**Rhiobia exemplificata** DIST. — The genus *Domiduca* DIST. (April 1918) is identical with *Rhiobia* BERGR. (March 1918). The above species is allied to *Rh. præceps* BERGR., but is clearly specifically distinct from it by laterally more rounded pronotum and some other characters.

**Ninus insignis** STÅL. — I have now received this widely dispersed insect also from Guam (the original locality), Borneo, and Singapore. The colouring is somewhat variable, the head, pronotum and scutellum being in quite fresh specimens in part covered with a pale greyish bloom or thin incrustation. STÅL's description is correct, but his figure of the head somewhat inaccurate and misleading. Yet since 1907, when BREDDIN redescribed the genus, it is easily recognizable, and in Philipp-Journ. Sc. XIII, p. 64 I have given some additional generic characters. DISTANT's translation (from BREDDIN) of its principal characters is correct (« eyes distinctly stalked, projecting obliquely in front and outwardly; head and eyes as broad as pronotum between the shoulders; costal borders of tegmina parallel in their basal fifth, outwardly with a long and thick white fringe, then rather strongly widened and distinctly rounded »), but he declares that the characters by which *Cymoninus* BREDD. (*Ninus* DIST. nec. STÅL) is distinguished from *Ninus* STÅL « appear to be of scarcely subgeneric value ». Nevertheless he redescribes the same *Ninus insignis* STÅL (*singalensis* BREDD.) as a new genus and species under the name *Ossipaga ceylanica*, paying no attention to BREDDIN's description and omitting from his own description some important characters, but annexing a good and accurate figure of the insect. The species recorded by DISTANT (Rhynch. Brit. Ind. VII, p. 183) from Calcutta and Ceylon under



the name « *Ninus insignis* STÅL (*singalensis* BREDD.) » is doubtless some species of *Cymoninus*, probably *subunicolor* BREDD. (1) In the generic description of *Ninus* DIST. nec STÅL (Rhynch. Brit. Ind. II, p. 19 and 20) the claval suture is described as « not distinctly longer than scutellum », but it is, of course, much longer than it. What he means is apparently the claval commissure. In trying to decipher the descriptions of this author it must be borne in mind that he in his writings on Hemiptera uses the term claval suture promiscuously both for the claval commissure and for the real claval suture, although these two terms signify quite different things. He sometimes speaks of the claval « margin » without further specification or explanation and possibly in the sense of claval suture, but he does not use the term claval commissure, except in translations from other authors, and apparently does not know the meaning of it. — The genus *Neoninus* DIST. is closely related to *Cymoninus*, but the head is less transverse, the antennæ are somewhat differently constructed, and the basal part of the elytral costal margin is fringed with long hairs as in *Ninus*.

***Ninus substylatus*** n. sp. — In N. E. Borneo (Sandakan) Prof. C. F. BAKER has found a species which in colouring and size is so similar to *N. insignis* that it is only necessary to give the distinctive characters.

*N. insignis* STÅL :

Head as broad as or a little broader than pronotum; eyes distinctly stalked, the peduncle directed outwards and a little forwards and upwards.

Antennæ long and slender, when bent backwards considerably passing middle of abdomen, 2d joint as long as or a little longer than pronotum, 4th joint not or slightly infuscated.

The pale femora somewhat infuscated toward apex or with a subapical fuscous annulation, but without dark spots.

*N. substylatus* n. sp. :

Head a little narrower than pronotum owing to the eyes being, although strongly prominent, so shortly stalked as to appear almost sessile.

Antennæ shorter and less slender, when bent backwards reaching middle of abdomen, 2d joint a little shorter than pronotum, 4th joint fuscous, thicker than in *insignis*.

The pale femora strewn with small round fuscous spots.

(1) In his translation of the description of this species DISTANT says : « ocelli less remote from each other than from eyes » (which would be a character of *Ninus*), whereas BREDDIN says : die Nebenaugen von einander wenig weiter als von den Augen entfernt (ocelli little more remote from each other than from eyes).



The male genital segment with the copulatory hooks is also different, but details cannot be given without a special preparation of it.

On account of the subsessile eyes and the consequently narrower head this species might be taken for a *Cymoninus*, but the small size of the eyes, the comparatively long distance between them and the ocelli, the length of the rostrum and its first joint, the long lateral fringe of white hairs near the base of the corium, and the whole general aspect clearly show that its place is in the genus *Ninus*.

The species of *Ninus* and its allies should be catalogued thus :

<b>Ninus</b> STÅL. ( <i>Ossipaga</i> DIST.)		<b>Cymoninus</b> BREDD. ( <i>Ninus</i> DIST.)	
<i>insignis</i> STÅL.	Asia trop.	<i>assamensis</i> DIST.	Assam.
<i>singalensis</i> BREDD.	Polynesia.	<i>discessus</i> DIST.	Assam.
<i>stylatus</i> KIRK.		<i>notabilis</i> DIST.	Florida, Am cent.
<i>ceylanicus</i> DIST.		<i>philippinus</i> BERGR.	I. Philippin.
<i>substylatus</i> BERGR.	Borneo.	<i>sechellensis</i> BERGR.	I. Sechelles.
		<i>subsessilis</i> KIRK.	I. Fidji.
		<i>subunicolor</i> BREDD.	Ceylon.
<b>Neoninus</b> DIST.			
<i>illustris</i> DIST.	Guatemala.		

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